1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

## THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the comblack fees of Democracy In its own State, true te its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right. THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen

pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper. Daily - - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 Weekly - - - - - - - - 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

#### Practical Politics Again.

A recent event of more significance than importance includes Mr. H. B. McKean of Pennsylvania as a prominent feature. He was a member of the State Committee which deposed Mr. SANDERS and elected Mr. KISNER to the chair, and he has just been appointed salary of \$1,900 a year. He voted for KISNER, the candidate supported by the Hon. WIL-EXAM L. SCOTT, and when he applied for his new post be pursued this perfectly reasonable course, which he himself describes to a correspondent of the Pittsburg Disputch:

"I thought the place would suit me, and applied for is. Naturally I sought the influence of those who were triendly to the Administration, and among others whose assistance I asked were Mr. Scorr and Mr.

Mr. McKean's claim upon Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S attention was certainly strong. He was a veteran soldier, he had helped the Administration in the Pennsylvania contest. and he went about getting this place in a common sense way.

Mr. OLEVELAND did perfectly right in re spending with the appointment. The most valuable effect of it will be its tendency to remove the notion that the President is essentially different in motives and principles from his fellow citizens.

Nothing so handicaps a man as the effort of outsiders to make him out something altogether holler and more elevated and less human than the rest of mankind. Mr. CLEVELAND has had to endure such an invidious comparison on the part of the Mugwumps, but a few more specific instances of practical politics like the McKean case will knock this silly and injurious fancy into smithereens.

### Neither Will Be the Candidate.

The subjoined remark of the Cleveland Leader suggests a highly interesting situation, but neither of its prominent features will materialize:

"A contest between Davip Barnery Hill and William C. Warrager for the Governorship of New York would add a good deal of red fire and song and dance business to the coming national election.

As for Governor HILL, there are two reasons of what might be called prohibitive strength against his being again a candidate for Governor. He does not want it, nor do the majority of New York Democrats. They have other plans.

With Mr. WEITNEY the case is substantially the same, though the circumstances which have put him outside the list of candidates are very different from those affecting Governor Hill. Mr. Whitney does not | urging him to retailate, the President replied: to be a candidate. Whatever views he might have entertained formerly, and however excellent would be his popularity in that capacity, it is not in the situation w that he should be nominated. Two of the most eminent Democrats of New York, therefore, are no longer in the State canvass

Reflections upon the prospects of New York politics are always interesting, but the Leader has not yet hit upon a line of disenssion which can be either fertile or instructive. However, the subject is still open.

## Was Mr. Bayard Betrayed?

The diplomatic correspondence made publie yesterday will only serve to increase the astonishment at the sudden and as yet unexplained abandonment of the American case by the American negotiators.

Up to the time when the so-called Commissioners met the State Department had kept steadily in view the main point in controversy, namely, the right of our fishermen to the same commercial privileges in Canadian ports as are enjoyed by Canadian ves sels in our ports.

This right was vigorously asserted by Mr. BAYARD over and over again in his letters to Bir LIONEL WEST and in his instructions to Minister PHELPS at London.

Let us see if there is any doubt that Mr. BAYARD fully understood the main point in the American case.

On May 10, 1886, the Secretary of State wrote as follows to Sir Lionel West: "I may recall to your attention the fact that a prope

mition to exclude the vessels of the United States engaged in Sching from carrying also merchandise was made by the British negotiators of the treaty of 1814, but, bung resisted by the American negotiators, was losed. This fact would seem clearly to indicate that the business of fishing did not then and does not new disqualify a vessel from trading in the regular ports

On May 20, 1886, Mr. BAYARD wrote to the British Minister at Washington, referring to the seizure of American vessels for attempting to exercise this right:

"Such proceedings I conceive to be flagrantly violative of the reciprocal commercial privileges to which citizens of the United States are lawfully entitled under the statutes of Great Britain and the well-defined and publicly proclaimed authority of both countries."

On June 7 he warned Minister West that the British Government would be held sharply to account for these flagrant violations of our commercial rights in Canadian ports: "I carnestly protest against this unwarranted with-

holding of lawful commercial privileges from an American vessel and her owners, and for the loss and damage equent thereon the Government of Great Britain wi A month later, in Mr. BAYARD's letter of

July 10, 1886, this spirited and distinct warning was repeated: "Against this treatment I make instant and forms

protest as an unwarranted interpretation and applica-tion of the treaty by the officers of the Dominion of Canada and the province of Nova Scotia as an infraction of the laws of commercial and maritime intercourse existing between the two countries, and as a violation of y; and for any loss or injury resulting there.

The documents made public yesterday show that this same patriotic and courageous attitude in defence of American rights was maintained by Secretary BAYAED down to within a very few months of the meeting of

tiators at Washington.

of State to Minister PHELPS on Nov. 15, 1898. enclosed a draft of a memorandum to be submitted to the British Government as Mr. BAYARD's plan of settlement. Here is part of the memorandum:

"United States fishing vessels are to have in Dominion ports the same commercial privileges as other United States vessels, including the purchase of balt and other supplies, subject to the ordinary port charges."

Mr. BAYARD's explanation of this vital provision is thus summarized in yesterday's abstract of the hitherto unpublished docu-

"He [Mr. Bayann] calls attention to the fact that the nemorandum provides for the usual commercial facilities allowed everywhere for the promotion of legitimat trade, and nowhere more fully than in British ports and under the commercial policies of that nation. He says such facilities cannot, with any show of reason, be denied to American fishermen in deep sea fishing grounds in the localities open to them equally with other nationalities. The inhibitory features of the treaty of 1818 are exhausted, he rays, when the taking drying, and ouring of fish are so prevented in certain waters and on cer tain coasts. The United States will guard against an the treaty of 1818 recognizes the permanent continu-ance of the accustomed rights of American fishermen in places not embraced in the renunciation of the treaty to procedute their business as free as did their forestabers. No construction of the convention of 1818 that strikes at or impedes the open sea nahing by United States Sah men can be accepted, nor should a treaty of friendship be tortured into a means of such offence, nor should an end be accomplished by such indirection. Therefore, by allowing commercial rights to fishing craft we propprevent a ban from being put upon the lawful and regu-lar business of open-sea flabing."

On March 4, 1887, the Marquis of SALIS-BURY objected to the commercial privilege clause, on the ground that it allowed . privlleges to American fishermen which were specifically renounced by the treaty of 1818. That was the British position, and against it Mr. BAYARD for nearly two years had been earnestly contending. Mr. BAYARD, therea messenger at the White House, with a fore, rejoined in a letter of July 16, 1887, also summarized in yesterday's abstract:

"He declares that the purchase of bait and supplie "He declares that the purchase of ball and supplies it not regarded as inconsistent with the treaty of 1818, and points to the position taken in that matter by the Earl of Kimmury in the negotiations leading up to the treaty of Washington to sustain them. He says this rivilege was not granted by the treaty of 1818, nor was it by the treaty of 1854, nor the treaty of Washington, and vet during the existence of these last named treation question was never made of the right of American fishermen to purchase batt and supplies in Canadian porta or was the privilege ever denied them."

We have quoted so copiously from Mr. BAYARD's own letters in order to show beyond the possibility of doubt that from beginning to end, from the time when Minister West first suggested to Mr. BAYARD the idea of a mixed Commission down to the time when Mr. JOE CHAMBERLAIN and Sir CHARLES TUPPER shook hands with Mr. WILLIAM L. PUTNAM and President ANGELL and proceeded to negotiate, the American Secretary of State never wavered in his patriotic, consistent, and steadfast assertion of the right of our fishermen to reciprocal commercial privileges, including the purchase of bait and other supplies. Secretary BAYARD understood the American case, he adhered to it, he never abandoned it, down to the day when the delegated negotiators met and went to work.

Meanwhile Congress had passed the Retaliation act of March 3, 1887, to support the State Department in its demand for reciprocal commercial rights, and to enable Mr. BAYARD to justify the warnings and threats which had given force to his energetic communications on the subject of British responsibility for the withholding of our fishermen's rights in Canadian ports.

The Executive saw fit to continue nego tiations rather than to put the retaliatory measure into operation. But this difference of opinion as to methods did not involve the slightest departure on Mr. BAYARD's part from the position he had assumed and maintained. The Administration said in effect to the fishermen: "Have patience. Do not insist on a premature application of the principle of retaliation. Give us time and let us secure you your rights by the less harsh

methods of diplomacy."

When the American Fisheries Union wrote in April of last year to President CLEVELAND

'I have received your letter lately addressed to me, and have given full consideration to the expression of the views and wishes therein contained in relation to the existing differences between the Government of Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the refusal to award to our citizens engaged in Ashing enterprises the riclieges to which they are entitled, either under treaty tipulations or the guarantees of international comity and neighborly concession.

"I sincerely trust the apprehension you express of us just and unfriendly treatment of American fishers: lawfully found in Canadian waters will not be realis But if such apprehension should preve to be well founded, I carnestly hope that no fault or inconsiderate action of any of our citizens will in the least weaken the just position of our Government, or deprive us of the iniversal sympathy and support to which we should be

The United States Senate by a vote of 35 to 10, pronounced against Mr. BAYARD's scheme of a Commission. Mr. BAYARD still thought he could accomplish his purpose by that method, and on its own responsibility the Administration continued the negotiations for a treaty, still bidding the fishermen to wait patiently for results. This difference of opinion, again, did not involve in the slightest-degree the abandonment of the American case by Mr. BATARD. He was still working, perhaps by mistaken methods. to secure the American fishermen in their

commercial rights. So at no time before the meeting of the negotiators was the American case abandoned by Secretary BAYARD.

Who, then, did abandon it? Who did sur render to the British representatives? Somebody surrendered. Instead of embodying the main point insisted on so long by Mr. BAYARD, the proposed treaty now before the Senate contains not one word or one line establishing the commercial rights for which the State Department have been contending throughout the controversy. On the other hand, the British case is admitted and recognized. The treaty provides that we can enjoy our rights when we pay for them, and when we pay a ruinous price. The destruction of the American fishing industry is the price specified in this extraordinary

bargain. And the surrender was made without firing a single gun. All that Mr. BAYARD has been peremptorily demanding of Great Britain and promising our fishermen if they would only abide the slow but safe and peaceful ways of diplomacy was suddenly abandoned without a protest. On this point we have the testimony of no less competent a witness than Mr. JOE CHAMBERLAIN. In his report to Lord Salisbury, as telegraphed in abstract, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN makes this astounding revelation of the bloodless character of the recent British vic-

tory at Washington: "The point of dispute was therefore limited to the justion of commercial facilities. In the course of the discussion it became evident that there existed a substantial agreement on the main facts of the case, and that while on the one hand the United States was rea that while on the one hand the United States was ready to recognize the right of Canada to guard the interests of her fathermen and withhold any of the special advantages conferred by the presentity of her ports to the common states of the presentity of her ports to the common states; or constant was ready to afford all possible convenience and assistance which the claims of humanity or the courtesy of nations justify, provided the concessions were not church of the contract into a surrender of the privileges execution to interest to the contract of the privileges execution to interest to the contract. ential or important to the successful prosecution of the

flahing Industry." There i in the history of diplomacy no

strenuously maintained up to the last moment, and strong in right, law, and justice.

Who abandoned the American case? Was Secretary BAYARD betrayed, and, if so, who betrayed him?

### Bothered by Boulanger.

The 55,000 votes cast for Gen. BOULANGER in six departments at the recent by-elections to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies, annoy the wiseacres, who had regarded him as squelched. Friends of M. FERRY have been urging the Government to make the affair the subject of a rigorous inquiry, but the General has forestalled investigation by a letter to the Minister of War, in which he begs that official to warn French citizens not to waste their suffrages by electing him to an office which he could not accept. As a General he is constitutionally ineligible to the post of Deputy; but there is no law forbidding him to resume the functions of Minister of War, or even to assume those of chief of the republic, should events bring about a new Presidential crisis.

The demonstration concerted at the ballot box by the partisans of Boulanger was not, of course, intended to place him in the popular branch of the Legislature. It was meant to show his friends in Paris, where he is strongest, that they had many well wishers in the country, and therefore should not cease agitating for his restoration to control over the army. No doubt that will eventually be the result of the species of plebiscite which has been organized by M. DEROULEDE and the leaders of the party of revenge. It is something more than a coincidence that within a few days after the large vote was cast for the General identified with an energetic policy, a confession was extorted from the present Minister of War that since the dismissal of BOULANGER the effective strength of the French army had been reduced by 19,000 men. This loss, too, has been contemporaneous with a tremendous increase in the military resources of the German army. It is true that Gen. LOGEnor, who holds the Ministry of War in the stop-gap Cabinet headed by M. TIRARD, expresent a wish and an intention to make good the deficiency. That is to say, he would be willing to accept the BOULANGER programme minus its framer. But that is what many people look upon as inequitable, if the 55 000 votes mean anything.

The large body of electors, who declared as plainly as they could through the ballot box that they deem Gen. BOULANGER the fittest man for the War Office, paid at the same time a compliment to M. FLOURENS, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs. The revenge party refrained from casting single vote for their favorite in the Department where M. FLOURENS was seeking a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, thereby signifying that his zealous endeavors to effect an understanding with Russia were appreciated. Such incidents confirm the impression that the Cabinet most acceptable to those French Republicans who believe that war with Germany cannot be long deferred would be presided over by M. FLO-QUET, would restore Gen. BOULANGER to the War Office, and retain M. FLOURENS in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The whole of the Radical Left and the advanced Left would support such a Cabinet. It is equally certain that M. FERBY would oppose it, and it is to be conjectured that President Carnor would be found on the same side, since he refused to ask M. CLEMENCEAU to become Premier, rejected the Ministry suggested by M. DE FREYCINET, because BOULANGER WAS in it, and finally constructed the present flimsy Government mainly of Ferryists. What the Right would do is doubtful, but the recent remarkable speech of the Marquis DE BRETEUIL seems to indicate that they would cooperate with any Ministry whose

keynote was a determined foreign policy. At all events, should President CARNOT adhere to M. FERRY, the worst thing that could befall the thoroughgoing Republicans would be a dissolution of Parliament and a neral election. About the re that appeal to the French nation no doubt is possible, in view of the recent addition of 700,000 men to the aggressive force of Germany, and of the knowledge that Prince WILLIAM, who makes no effort to concea his enmity to France, will speedily occupy the throne of his grandfather.

### The Tilden Will Case.

It was admitted on Monday by the counse of the executors of Mr. TILDEN's will that, after all the legacies should be paid, there would remain \$4,400,000 for the purposes of the Tilden Trust.

This sum may not be so great as the popular imagination conceived, the general tendency being to much exaggerate the value of an estate left by a rich man; but it is large enough to make the free library which Mr. Tyrney intended to found the most value. ble, the most extensive, and the most munificently endowed publiclibrary in the United States. Even after making ample allowance for a magnificent building, on a site that would undoubtedly be furnished by the city, the sum remaining as an endowment fund for the collection and maintenance of the library would be at least \$3,500,000, from the income of which not less than \$100,000 could be expended annually for books.

The total outlay upon the Astor Library, including the building and its contents, has been only about one million dollars, and the securities and cash on hand at the end of last year, according to the report of the trustees, amounted to \$484,206 merely, or not venth part of what the endowment fund of the Tilden Library would be. The whole income of the Astor Library for the year was about \$22,000, to which Mr. John JACOB ASTOR added \$4.297 as a donation for current expenses. The amount expended in 1887 for books and binding was only \$6.843, and the cost of books and catalogues since the foundation of the library has been some

thing less than \$500,000. It will be seen, therefore, how vastly superior in pecuniary resources the Tilden Library would be. It could expend in the purse of books every year as much as the Astor Library spends in ten or fifteen years, and one-fifth as much as that library has spent, all told, in the thirty-nine years of its existence. Out of the income of its endowment fund the Tilden Library, therefore, could in five years purchase a collection as costly, and when it had become as old as the other now is, it would rank among the greatest libraries of the world. The number of its volumes would also, from the first, be largely increased by gifts of valuable public documents, if not also by frequent gifts and bequests of books from private individuals, for the building provided could doubtless be an unequalled re ceptacle for private collections which their owners might not wish to have scattered.

The public, accordingly, have a very deep interest in the contest which is now going on over Mr. TILDEN's will to test the validity of the clause establishing and so munificent ly endowing this splendid library. If the clause stands, under judicial decision, the magnificent plan conceived by the great A letter of instructions from the Secretary render of a position deliberately assumed, greatest glories and most splendid orna-

ments of New York will be the Tilden Library, destined to become within a comparatively brief period one of the largest, grandest, and choicest collections of literary treasures in the world, rivalling even the British Museum library and the wonderful National Library of Paris.

The case of the TILDEN will, the first hearing in which took place on Monday before Judge LAWRENCE in the Supreme Court, has been adjourned to March 21, when its further progress will be watched with great and reasonable anxiety by everybody who has the imagination to conceive the possibilities of the scheme laid out by the dead statesman.

### Irish Snobbery.

The Brooklyn Eagle continues to assail Mr. BOYLE O'REILLY as a poet and an imprac-ticable dreamer, and to laud Mr. EDWARD J. PHELPS, who now occupies but does not fill the post of American Minister in London.

As for Mr. O'REILLY, he needs no defence against such criticiam. He is a poet certainly, and of a high order, but he is also a man of the world, a potent writer on public questions of every nature, an athlete, a gentleman, and a politician of importance and ability. There is no dreaming and no nonsense about his vigorous, manly Americanism; and he never thinks one thing and says another.

But the Eagle bitterly accuses him, and we dare say THE SUN also, of Irish snobbery, and of course our contemporary is not speaking at random. What, then, is Irish snobbery? In England a snob is a person of low yet pretentious manners, who affects the style of the nobility; but how can there be any snobbery toward the sons of coerced and smitten Ireland? There may be those who scorn the wrongs and sufferings of her hapless children, and the Brooklyn Eagle shows that such persons are not lacking even in this republic and in the Democratio household; but who are the snobs in this case? Does the Eagle intimate that Mr. O'REIL-LY is such a snob? Or does it charge that THE SUN is a snob, because it has a heart for the woes and oppressions of the Irish people, and a faith that the principle of home rule, so glorious in this free atmosphere, would confer equal benefits and equal security in Ireland?

However, if there is any snobbery in BOYLE O'REILLY, it is something that no nativeborn American need blush at sharing; nor need any commonwealth desire a citizen more worthy than he of every form and evidence of admiration, esteem, confidence, affection, and sympathy.

### An Early Start.

We learn that the HAGGERTY bill for dumping city garbage in Long Island Sound will be brought up in the Assembly to-morrow morning at half-past nine. 9:80 A. M. is an early hour for an individual business man to begin work, but the Assembly seems to think that a very early vigil is the price of this bill.

Yet it is about the nastlest idea ever introduced into a Legislature. To think of dumping all the refuse of this great city in the narrow waters of the East River and Long Island Sound! When the great ocean is at our doors, too! The promoters of this bill should be ashamed to show it outside of the committee, but if they are not it should be emphatically rejected, even if it should be brought to a vote at sunrise.

There is a very good nomination among those sent by President Crever and to the Senate on Monday-that of JOHN L. LOGAN of New York to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho. Mr. Logan will carry to the Northwest not only a good deal of energy and legal ability, but some uncommonly sound Democracy. He is a Tammany man and a member of the General Committee of that or-

Senator HOAB gets very angry at being called a demagogue, but is perfectly contented to be one. If Uncle GEORGE were as well satisfied with other things as he is with himself, he would be the Boss Optimist.

It is a good thing to pull down the old slave market in Nashville, where the negro droves used to be held for sale and where the harsh voice of the slave auctioneer was heard in years which now seem so far off.

A Boston medium of the name of CLARK who is said to have predicted five years ago that OLIVER AMES would be Governor of Massachusetts, now predicts that Governor OLIVER AMES will be the next President. Certainly the full political stature given by standing on a barrel belongs to that fortunate shovel maker: but standing on a barrel does not give a very stable equilibrium.

It is comical to see a square free trade organ like the Philadelphia Record praising the Providence Journal as a "stanch advocatof a protective tariff" that has been converted to free trade. It has been converted, that is true; but it was done by buying out its former

The use of Mrs. CLEVELAND's picture as an advertisement by certain dealers in beer tobacco has prompted Congressman THOMAS of Illinois to introduce a bill making it a misdemeanor to use any woman's likeness for advertising purposes without her consent

Mr. THOMAS's intention is excellent, and everybody regrets that Mrs. CLEVELAND should have suffered annoyance by thoughtless or unscrupulous advertisers eager to exploit her But perhaps legislation on the subject is

scarcely necessary. The general sense of decency and fair play can be depended upon to protect women in this regard. It is true, we believe, that the advertising pictures complained of are rapidly disappearing. The public want Mrs. CLEVELAND's picture, but they will not abet anybody in annoying her. Aside from this, the lady may to some extent onsole herself by the just reflection that there

are few faces people want to see so much, and few better worth seeing. It is said that Princelet FERDINAND gave away some \$50,000 in presents during his late peregrinations in Bulgaria. We might add

that he is giving himself away, but that is an

item which will not swell his expenses. There is a new weather prophet on the probability tripod of the signal service, but he won't be of much use in March, which is the maddest fickle Mugwump of the months. What the country needs is not so much new weather prophets as new weather.

A company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing and selling heat produced by coal pulverized by "the cyclone prinsiple." The power of the cyclone is admitted by all, and anything it pulverizes will be thoroughly pulverized. In fact, the cyclone principle is all right, but its particular applications have hitherto been attended with unfortunate results. But great is science, and the time may come when the restless wings of attending physician, is watching it closely, and problizzard or tornado will beat eggs and churn

The attempts now making to attract a limited number of white colonists to tropics districts which until recently were the domain of savagery will be watched with interest. The German New Guinea Company has just anunced that colonists possessing small means will be received at their settlements along the coast, and the invitation is especially directed to German farmers who have settled in Austrain. The compan's asserts that it has good farming lands, and that the climate, on the whole, is favorable to sottlers, and natives of

northern Europe are able to work all day there in the open air. The German East African Plantation Company also draws a glowing picture of the Usambara plateau, where Europe ans on the new plantations, we are told, are in the best of health, and Dr. Perens says that certain parts of these new German possessions are well worth colonizing. Unless these enter-prising companies select their white settlers with great care we will be likely to hear a doleful sound from disappointed colonists, who will draw a different picture of their new homes.

### PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Saining Strength on Good Grounds From the Washington Republic. The movement to nominate Gov. Hill for the Presidency is gaining strength The argument in Hill's favor is that he can carry New York. The Damocrats are sure of the solid South, and, with these two slements, they expect to elect a President.

### Funny News by Way of Minnesota,

From the St. Paul Globe. There is sufficient testimony from quite unprejudiced sources to indicate that the Hill boom, if it ever existed, has now bursted and has completely collansed. The statement comes even from those who were known to be very near to Gov. Hill that there will be no erganized opposition in New York to Presi-

dent Cleveland's renomination. Gov. Hill seems to have been suffering from an exaggerated sense of his own importance. It is to be hoped that since his feeble boom has resolved itself into thin air his head will regain its normal size, and that he will consequently be able to do his party such service as will

entitle him to future consideration.

Even the enemies of the President recognize his nomination and redication to be inevitable. Gov Hill has lest no time in getting under shelter before the storm

More Freedom Needed in Buffale Speech. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every true nated. The Democrat journals of this city, with one exception, namely, the Times will not publish anything that does not favor vieveland, when they are well aware that a large majority of the Democratic party of this city and vicinity are in favor of Gov. Itali for their standard bearer in the next Presidential race. Gov. Hill can get a maority in Erie county for President. THOMAS COLLINS. BUFFALO, March 4.

#### Cleveland the Only Man.

From the Denver Republican. The majority of the Democratic politicians agree with Tax Son in thinking that they cannot win with a free trade candidate, but what can they do about leveland. They must accept him or give up the fight.

### Well Considered Praise.

From the Buffalo Courier. The Administration has rendered excellent service to the country, and has deserved equally well of the party that elevated it to power. While we recognize the fact that an entirely unbiassed indement at this time is hardly possible, we feel confident that public opinion in the end will be found substantially in accord with these views.

### Among Democrats to Washington.

Prom the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, March S.—The anti-Cleveland Democrats are not very demonstrative of late, but they are a very confident and determined set of men. They were greatly encouraged by the meeting of the National Committee last week. Not only was there no spontane-ous enthusiasm manifested for Cleveland, but there was a coldness and indifference to give the Administration

and its friends a chill.

The real state of feeling in the Democratic party in Washington is best shown by the remark to-day of the correspondent of one of the leading Democratic news-papers of the country favorable to the Administration. He came here about three weeks ago, and has had ample opportunity and plenty of time to get into touch both with the Democratic members of Congress and with hundreds of prominent Democrats from every State in the Union who have recently visited Washington. He says that he has yet to find the first. Democrat who will allow his real opinion of Mr. Cleveland and the Administration to be published. He has found but two genuine Cleveland men in Washington, and one of those

Col. Dan Lamont. A New York anti Cleveland Domocrat who is "inside" declares very positively that Mr. Cleveland will not have the New York delegation at St. Louis. He says that it will not be instructed or elected to vote for him, or for any other rival candidate, but will go to the Con-vention prepared to throw cold water on Mr. Cleveland" ination go to their State again, but if the President is re-nominated it must be with the understanding that New York cannot be carried. Connecticut and New Jersey delegates and a portion of those from Ohio and Indian

### Const Presidential Timber.

From the Boston Herald The San Francisco Call says of Mr. William T. Coleman that "his history and the history of Cali-fornia show that where there is a delicate and danger, ous service to be performed Mr. Coleman is at the front. He does not haug back on such occasions. There is something about the man that concentrates upon him all eyes when an extraordinary emergency arises. Few men in or out of public life have held more responsible positions, and yet in the community in which Mr. Cole an has lived for thirty-five years it is a comm that he never has made a mistake." Such is the testi-mony of a political opponent, and it opens a possibility of there being at some future day Presidential timber

Felt All Around. From the San Francisco Post. The Hill-Cleveland contest has brought on

#### old wave that is felt from Albany to Washington. The Experience of 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Henry Watterson, at the Cincinnati National Demo-cratic Convention in 1881 reported our resolutions, with the plank in the Democratic platform, "Tariff for revenue only," it was counted a brave act of the Demo cratic party to thus throw down the gauntlet on the tariff question. We were congratulated by half the soilege professors in the land.

On my way home from the Convention I fell into company with Mr. Glover of St. Louis, a lifelong Democrat and a noted business man of that city. He said that that plank in our platform was a mistake, and the Dem ocrats would in consequence loss the election, as the manufacturing people of the country would regard it as a menace to the principle of protection. He then said he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of white lead and linesed oil, and had built up a large trade for his goods to the cities of New York and Rethe duty was removed from white lead he would lose this Eastern trade, for he could not then manufacture white

lead and transport it to the seaboard and successfully compete with foreign importations of white lead. I saked Mr. Glover how many men he employed in this business, and how they would vote in the election He said: "Three hundred hands. My interests are their nterests, and when necessary we all vote solid for the pretection of our interests."

I recall this for the benefit of Senator Vest, who en-

dorses every word of the President's remarkable mes sage, and who so strengously insisted that the National Convention should meet at St. Louis. He will find in that city a large number of Democrats who suppo-Mr. Cleveland four years ago, but who will not support him new with his tariff-message departure. dunipun, Kan., Feb 20. WALTER N. ALLER. The Excellent Sunday Sun.

ANSONIA, March 6 .- The Sunday Sun is the

favorite paper for Sunday reading in this town. The sixteen and twenty page aditions contain more reading

atter, a greater variety, and of a more interesting n

### ture than any other paper. Four months are News-dealer Henry Jordan began to handle Sunday papers. His drat order was for seventy Sexs. On Sunday, Feb. 24, he seld 260, and had calls for more, which the could not supply. Last Sunday he increased his order to 270

This increased sale has not interfered with the other newsdesiers, but is in addition. Yellow Fever in Georgia. Pron the New Orleans Times Democrat.
COLUMBUS, March 2.—The report that there syclic fewer at the little town of Box springs, on the lentral Railroad, twenty miles from here, has created me apprehension among the citizens of that place young man named Calhoun, son of Calvin Calhoun who died in Florida a short time ago, is said to be the viotim of the disease. The young man had just returned from the funeral of his father in Florida when he was taken sick. The case has been isolated. Dr. Smith, the

Appropriate for the Vestibule Deacon (to country minister -I thought it church Mr. Goodman.

ticumry Minister A very good idea, deacon; a very good idea. I've often thought myself that "Welcome, stranger," or something of that sort would be appropriate. What sign did you select.

Deacon Well-cr-I ordered. "Keep your eye on your

Stranger (in orchestra chair to neighbor)— Szcuse me. sir. but why do you weep? There is nothing of a pathetic nature in the play. Feighbor—No. air: but my wife is very. wary slow

WOMAN'S EVENING DRESS.

The Englishwoman wears a Higher Corange than Formeriy-Flower and Bird Dresses,

From the London Standard Some few years ago evening dresses were

than Formerly. Flower and Bird Bresses.

From the Lowdon Stansant

Some few years ago evening dresses were all, to a certain extent, made upon one pattern. The regulation low bodice, with or without trimming round the shoulders, was varied only by a little extra lowness or the reverse, and by the absence or presence of the useful and pretty little edging of lace or lisse known technically as a tucker. This, with a piece of narrow ribbon or velvet run through its served the nurpose of drawing the upper part of the bodice closely round the shoulders. The courageous woman who first dispensed with it created a small storm in the social teacup. Those who most strongly disapproved were among the first to follow her lead, and now there are quite as many bodices made without the tucker as there are with it.

To have appeared in a high bodice at a dinner party or a bail in those days would have been simost an insult to one's hostess, unless the excuse were offer do ill health or an unusually bad cold. But by degrees a few sensible women inaugurated the era of square-cut bodices, made high to the neck at the back and cut away in front. To wear a "square" or a V became quite correct and orthodox. Possessors of thin arms were no longer obliged by the dictates of fashion to exhibit them any jurther than the clow, for the square-shaped bodice was then always accompanied hy halflong sleeves. Only recently has it become customary to display the whole arm while partially covering the shoulders.

There is now no reason why any woman should wear the low bodice, unless she moves in court circles. where the conservatism of the Queen in matters of dress still makes the inartistic and trying low bodice indispensable. Save at drawing rooms and state balls, the square or wholly high dress is quite permissible, and the beautiful forms of drapery adapted from the Greek that are now to be seen at every fashionable assembly lend further encouragement to a sensable and hygienic style of evening dress. It would be impossible to culculate how

#### Gen. Harney's Notion of Dignity. Prom Texas Siftings.

The following story is told of Gen. Harney, when he was in command at Camp Verde. Tex. He was an intensely dimiffed officer, and if there was one thing he detested more than another it was undimified haste. One evening, just as he was about to hold dress parade, he perceived that he had forgotten his handkerchief, and as the weather was very hot, he said to his origin't.

"Go to my quarters, quick, and bring my handkerchief."

The orderly touched his cap and started for

The orderly touched his cap and started for the quarters, several hundred yards distant. After he had proceeded a short distance, remembering that there was no time to lose, he broke into a trot.

"See that d—d scoundrel running as if the Indians were after him. If there is anything I hate it is to see a soldier running instead of marching properly. Here, my man, "continued Harney to another soldier," go after that man and tell him to walk, d—n him!"

The second soldier started after the first, but as the first kept on running, the second one saw his only chance to deliver the message was to hurry up, so he, too, broke into a run. To say that Harney swore is to use a mild expression.

To say that Harney swore is to use a mild expression.

"Here, Sorgeant, go after that man and tell him if he don't stop running I'll hang him up by the thumbs."

The Sergeant started out on a brisk walk, but as his predecessor had a good start, he, too, began to run as hard as he could.

"I all the three scoundrels ain't running like jack rabbits!" ejaculated Harney. "I'll show 'em." and tucking his sword under his arm, he started in pursuit as last as he could run, but suddenly remembering his dignity, he came to a halt, and walked stiffly back to the place where the dress parade was to come off.

## A Ram and a Billy Goat Matched in a Fight

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—An exciting battle between a billy goat and a ram took pince at Haskell's Flats, near Olean, N. Y., last night. The goat was owned by George Wallheiser, and the ram by a farmer named Crew. The animals made an exceedingly not fight, and were only separated after it was too dark for the crowd of snorts to see what was going on in the ring. They were nt it for several hours, and both animals were badly banged up, their heads being cut and bleeding, and the ram's horns being broken. When separated, both were full of grit. Another flight may be arranged soon, and the broken. When separated, both were full of grit. Another fight may be arranged soon, and the owner of the goat is prepared to back him against any ram in the country for any amount. The Buffaio Humane Society talk of having the men who own the animals arrested. Both are well-to-do people of Cattaraugus county, and stand high in the community, so that it is doubtful if they will be a prosecuted. These same men stand high it the community, so that it is doubt-ful if they will be prosecuted. These same men, not very long ago, raised money in Buffalo to arrange for a fight between a famous buildog and a Pennsylvania wildcat which they cap-tured. The wildcat has sickened in captivity, but is being carefully nursed, and when con-valescent will tackle the buildog.

### Old Van Bensselser Deeds Recorded

Prom the Troy Press.

Among the deeds that were recorded in the County Clerk's office this morning a Frees reporter found some that bore the impress of time. A little inquiry brought to light the fact that the ancient documents had just been filed by Many L. Wells of Petersburgh. The papers were eseventeen in number, and it cost her \$15 to have them recorded. They have been in the Wells family since 1793, when the first deed was secured from the Van Rensselaers. None had ever boen recorded until to-day, and the papers would still have remained in obscurity had not the father of Mary L. Wells, Daniel L. died, leaving her the sole heir. For years and ye rs the deeds were guarded as sacredly as gold. Miss Wells, who is not very old, saye that her father always siept where he could touch them, and that when he went away he took them with him. After his death she followed the same precautions, never leaving the house without the old papers and sleeping with them beneath her pillow. Miss Wells was this morning granted letters of administration on her father's estate. She wanted to know of Deputy County Clerk Greenman if he thought the leases and deeds would be safe in his possession while they were being recorded.

### The Salvation Army in India.

My Very Dear. "War Cry." You will be glad to know that the Jubiles Fifty are learning the language and spreading out all over fouth India, and we have already established forts in Colmbatore, Erode, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Madras. Hallelujahs, we are widening our borders! We just hear of eight or nine real full Brahmine getting salvation at Trichinopoly, Staff-Capt. Leed has just taken charge of Madras with a party of lasses, and a report of sixteen souls during five days is glorious. Even casts-bound heathen India shall yet be won for Jesus. Please do all you can to help us, but most of all we want officers. Comrades, come over and help us. We give you all a loving welcome. God's for India, and yours affectionately.

Calcutta, Dec. 1. From the London War Cry. at once decided that that meant that the world was

### The Ohio Iceberg.

Cold from the northward comes hither the boom of John This is the Front King's particular darling and hero.

ill other beomiets are helplessly kickin' and squirmin'. What can they do with the mercury quite down to sero! Solemn and grand as an iceberg o'ertopping the ocean. Snow covered, cavernous wholly majestic and mystic

seeming above or outside of all human emotion-Such is the boom of John Sherman, the paleocrystic,

Pierce as the blizzard that sweeps o'er the plains of Da-Quite as unwelcome; it makes us all huddle and shiver;

Freezing the brook to solidity, bridging the river. Wise as an eracle born of the Greeks or Chaldeana, Cailing aloud for a count that is boxest and Hayesy, Sherman unfuris the white flag to the dear Teunesseeana Waving the bloody shirt then with a vim that is crazy,

bovers the shade of Eilsa de Pinkston With him abides the dark state of the Fraud that he

may will this iceberg melt wholly before July weather. Sinking at last in the sea where it sought demination Or will John Sherman's and other booms parish together Giving some boomless unknown the desired

By triding with a cold many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full pesse-tion of the system. Better ourse your cold at once with Dr. Jeyne's Expectorant a good remedy for threes allowed in the standard and affections.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

A congenial circle of up-town acquaintances is having a good laugh at the expense of one of its members a young lady recently married. It had occurred to her that one of her bounden duries should be to interest has husband in his home to the extent that he should find the most of his amusement and entertainment thera. In the course of her studies as to wave and menus she heard of the same of cribbage, with which up to that time, she had been entirely unfamiliar. She learned that it was played with a pack of ordinary paring cards and a loard, along which were several ross of holes. She secured the cards and the beard, but by some accident the page that they have to mark the progress of the game were lost on the way to her house. She accordingly returned to the store to supply the wan, and told the cterk she wanted to get some cribbare negation to the question. How many? the young bride thought a moment, and probably considering the possibility of future accidents of the same kind and the necessity of having enough pers to keep all the holes filled, silera sponded: "I think six dozen would do." The cark was either too well bred or too anxious to serve his cinplayer to advise the lady very strongly against making such an extraordinary purchase, and the result was that she carried home the entire stock of cribbage pegs

in the store. The death of A. Bronson Alcost brings to mind the characteristics of that peculiar man. In personal inter-course he was as mystical as in his writings. To many people he seemed to be affected in this respect, but those who knew him best regarded it as a part of his name that was as unconscious as his breathing. An earnest but befudded reader of his essays once asked him to but bernduled reader of the season to be explain what he meant by a particular passage. Thus was a delightful question to Alcott for it was in line with his famous lectures, which he began by smiles with impressive solemnity: "Do you mean over." The student, totally ignorant of what he meant, gave a frightened nod, and Mr. Alcoit promptly launched into a dissertation, whether on the original topus or not is not known, for when he had finished the listener was more in the dark than before as to his thought and
philosophy. With these excentificities Mr. Alcost was
nevertheless a kindly, neighborly man, and during his last weeks he sat in his study window, when he was well enough, that he might see people who passed. To everybody, on the quiet street, he waved his hand in greeting, whether it was a fellow this acror a laborer with his pick, and for that rintter 1. Alcott was too nearsighted to distinguish one m. a 1 om another acros

Three country girls found out yesterday that there are other differences between New York and the country than appear on the surface. They were on the Bows: r behaving precisely as they do in the main a rest of their native village, inughing, heaving a siv ginnee on this side and that, and generally letting loose the exuberance of rather siddly but innocent girlish spirits. The upsnot of it all was that they were followed by a crow of men-They fled into a candy store and the men blocked the door and formed a wall against the windows. The girls were thoroughly frightened and did not a from the store till they had tired the crowd out.

Another club, to be called "The Players," with Augustin Dair, Brander Matthews, and a crowd of other folks these two represent is now under way, and its backers boast that it has money enough and sufficiently wise rules of government to make it a sure success. The Salmagundi Club made a great hit when it moved

from Washington square to its new quarters in Fifth avenue. Its doors are beeleged with applicants tor membership. Originally, the membership was limited to 100 members, and the dues were very low. Now it is than those only just obtained by the club. Although the cheapest rate for which board can be got

\$2,000 a week, the hotel was packed on the first of the month. The owner talks of putting up just such another nonse in this city, for the exaction edged prices, and thinks there will be money in it. A man coming out of a big ladies' restaurant on a hopping street up town yesterday was saked by an as-

quaintance what sort of a place it was. "I'll tell you when I got my senses collected," said he: "It's a steam eating factory, and the horsepower must be trement done I was jerked into a chair, had some machine-made food slapped on the table, and was handed out so quest that I don't exactly know what I atc." "Brooklyn contains more martyrs than any other city in the world," said a Brooklynite yeareday. "They are the men who have moved over there for their families sakes to get elbow room, gardens and neighborhoods its to bring up children in. All their associates, haunts, and pleasures entaids of home are in New York, and it costs

them two hours at least to go to and fro each day. They

wives make friends over there, learn to do their shop-ping there, and gradually assimilate with their surround-ings, but year after year the bushands, who sak nothing better than a hall bedroom in New York, travel to and from Brooklyn with their hearts across the river. The reception by several artists in their studies up fortable to just about the same degree as did some of the artists themselves, who stood around with their

#### hands dangling at their sides upnoticed, unknown, and BUNBEAMS.

unbappy.

-- A Poughkeepsie barber says that eight out of ten men are hald nowadays, and he can explain It only on the ground of food adulteration. -Mrs. Maria Philips, who died in the

county house at Denver the other day, was 101 years

and 3 months old. She was a confirmed amoker and a

ipe in bed was ber greatest pleasure.

-The other evening just at dusk a Brookfield, Conn., farmer as he walked from the barn to the house heard a pet kitten that was following him give a squeal of distress. He whirled around, and saw a big fox making off with the kitten in its mouth, and in spice -Jordan Little, a Wadesboro', N. C., negro trapped a rabbit the other day, and in his delight held he frightened animal up to his face, saying "tib, Bre

erabbed Brain Jordan by his ample lower its and huns tie's lip was badly incerated. -A citizen of Smithville, Ga., says that the other morning, hearing a voice in an old log pen be the roadside, he looked in He saw an aged and dilati dated stranger on his knees praying: "O Lord, soften the hearts of the people that I may not lack for bread as

I go along." In answer to questions the tramp said tha

he never falled to get bread when he prayed for it, and

Rabbit, kine Bre'r Jordan." Bre'r Rabbit thereupos

-A Detroit newspaper says that last spring one of its Detroit contemporaries cut an account of a Chinese gambling cellar in this city from an Eastern paper and localized it, making Sam Wo, a reputable troit laundryman, the alleged keeper of the place. Sam Wo failed to see the joke and brought suit for \$10000 damages. The suit has been settled by the pape paying all costs and making the Chinaman a present -In a shady field in Tatnal county, Ga., are four trees in a row; one is but a barren trunk, light ning having stripped it of ibranches. The other three are guarled and twisted. Hecently just at dusk some negroes saw these trees outlined against the evening sky, and thought they looked like a gigantic 1888. They

coming to an end in lass, and the result is that a very powerful revival is going on down there now. -A fine big brindle-and-white builded belonging to a Hartford merchant was lying asseep in the attachen the other day, when a rag merchant benton a bargain boiled in without the formality of knocking. He probably is cured of the babit, for the dog's first movement was a leap for the man's face, and he caughs him by the upper lip and tore that to shreds. Then he grabbed him by the wrist, and before the woman of the house could drag him sway be had chewed that in a most unpleasant manner. It was a close call. —What looked like the largest, straightest-

soundest, and longest walnut log ever floated down it e Cumberland reached Nashville the other day. It is ouged to a green-looking countryman who gave good choons why he must sell it immediately. It was such tine logithat, despite the owner sanglety to sell, it fetched almost its apparent value. In due course of time it was taken out of the water, and proved to be a sycamore log with wainut bark tacked all over it in the most artisis manner. The green countryman has not been seen sine -Some smart newspaper scribbler in Washington took the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field of the city to task because meeting Cardinal Gibbons at a reception he was civil to him. Sowed down to him as the writer put it. To this Dr. Field has replied. bowing down' to a man to shake hands with him! If so, then we did 'bow down' to the Cardinal, and wint a more, by the same token, he 'bewed down' to use in

Always wherever he travels, from Nathville to Kingston Freezing the leaves that are dead and the blooms that fact there was no 'bowing down' on either side. We met him as one gentleman meets another. He received us politicly, and we hope we were not wanting in politic ness to raturn. In this simple not of coursesy there was no sacrifice whatever of Protestant principle or Protestant dignity. Protestants as we are by inheri chance and by conviction, yet we cannot seny that from an Catholics may be good citizens and unrun members of society, and that many of them are humble said devout Christians—a fact which it is a sin against Christians—a fact which it is a sin against Christians—a fact which it is a sin against charten not to recognize. Let us love all who love lim, and not turn away from that image even if we find it